

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FRIDAY, February 20, 1891.

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FUN FOR FREE TRADERS.

We had occasion to remark the other day that the price of pig iron abroad is about \$10; in this country, about \$8. The tariff tax of \$6.75 on each ton is thus added to the price of every ton of domestic pig iron sold here.

The wages paid in the production of a ton of pig iron is \$3.35. That is, the tariff tax, which enables each manufacturer of pig iron to get \$6.75 more for each ton than the foreign iron sells for, pays the wages of all employees and also a bonus of \$3.35 over and above every cent of wages paid in the production of the iron.

Here is the Tribune's latest attempt at answering this fact:

Now, if a ton of iron can be produced in England at \$3.35, what THE HERALD says it is produced for in this country, it is not clear, according to THE HERALD's figures that for every ton of iron they make they clear the outrageous sum of \$9.30!

No, it is not clear; to produce a ton of iron costs from \$10 to \$15 either here or in England; of this amount \$3.35 is paid for wages in this country, and more than that amount in England. But to equalize the difference in labor cost, in wages paid, in the respective amounts paid to the workmen in each country (we wish we could make this clear to our dull neighbor), a tariff of \$6.75 is levied by the government and charged by the home producer on each ton he sells, thus paying the wages of all his men and leaving him as much more in his pocket.

Notice that the tariff is not levied, nor has the most brazen defender of it ever dared to say it was levied, to enable the home producer to buy his land, machinery, mills, raw materials, etc.; but only to make up the difference between the wages paid in production here and abroad; and as the total wages paid here on a ton of pig iron (not the difference, mark) is only \$3.35, while the tariff taxed and charged is \$6.75, it will be seen what the latest subterfuge of the protection organ amounts to.

The Tribune wearily attempts to belittle the prosperity of the low-tariff decade from 1850 to 1860, in which the wealth of the whole country increased twice faster than in any succeeding protective decade. It says:

Before that decade was over, the gold had all been sent to England to pay for manufactured goods, and the warehouses of this country were choked with English goods. There was no money in circulation.

A brief six months ago the same paper that now says "there was no money in circulation" at the close of the low-tariff decade, declared that the money in the country doubled in amount during that decade, and that this was the reason why the wealth of the country had (apparently) doubled. There being twice as much money, it said, prices were doubled, and hence the apparent prosperity as shown by the census at the close of the decade from 1850 to 1860.

The exact words of the Tribune, just six months ago, were:

There was an inflation of quite 50 per cent. in money between 1850 and 1860. That is, the purchasing power of gold fell off 50 per cent.—Tribune, September 6, 1890.

To-day it says: "The gold had all been sent to England," and "there was no money in the country."

Now, does any Tribune reader believe that the editor forgot how he had tried to escape from a tight place by saying the money doubled between 1850 and 1860, or that he will fly lies now in his frantic haste to escape from another corner in which the facts had placed him by alleging that by 1860 "there was no money in the country?"

We care not which horn of this dilemma either his forbearing readers or the editor himself may take; for we know as sure as state fact that he lied, willfully, we believe, in both instances. Neither assertion, though contradictory of the other, is correct.

Upon the question of whether the warehouses of this country were stocked with foreign or home manufactures, we shall simply use a few more census figures.

During the census year 1850, there were employed in manufactures in this country, 1,311,246 hands; the capital engaged was \$1,009,555,717; and the value of the product was \$1,855,561,676.

During the census year 1860, after twenty years of vaunted protection to infant industries, there were 2,732,535 hands, \$2,790,272,000 capital invested and the product was \$5,369,579,191.

The wages paid in the first year were \$578,878,966; and in the second, \$947,933,715. The materials consumed in 1860 amounted to \$1,081,605,092; and in 1850 the materials consumed amounted to \$436,623,649.

Now, comparing the number of hands and the amount of capital used in 1860 with the same items for 1850, and we observe that for the number of hands and the capital invested, the manufactures of 1860 consumed 75 per cent. less materials than those of 1850; paid 130 per cent. less in wages; paid 167 per cent. less in capital; and produced 102 per cent. less in product.

We mean, of course, that by a school problem in proportion, the hands, capital, materials and time for 1860 are to the product of 1850, as the hands, capital, materials and time of 1860 are to the percentages given above, which mark the loss of 1850 as compared with the productiveness of hands, capital and materials in 1860.

Or if we take totals merely, we find that manufacturing has increased a little faster than the population under protection, while it did more than that during the years of tariff revenue.

CENSUS BULLETIN No. 30 shows the population of Alaska to be 21,029, divided as follows: White—males 5,322, females 497;

black—males 82; mixed—males 770, females 798; native—males 7,153, females 6,577; Chinese, 2,125. It is explained that the Chinese, and 1,901 white fishermen were temporarily engaged in the salmon canneries, while 400 white men and 80 colored men were temporarily employed in the whaling industry, the bona fide population being only 17,410. Alaska should join the procession and ask for a recount.

How the marriage which has just been celebrated in Philadelphia, in such grand style came about is explained in this way: JOHN JACOB ASTOR and she was WILLING.

ONLY ELEVEN more days of the most worthless Congress within the history of the republic.

LOCAL JURY SERVICE.

The rejection of Mormon jurors on the ground that if circumstances were different from what they are, they would not believe plural marriage to be morally wrong, has given rise to some comment.

The chief Liberal organ declares that these men would not commit perjury, even to serve as jurors, and thus "prevent the church from going to the dogs." It carries the idea that these Mormons were very anxious to serve as jurors, and only the distaste for perjury prevented them from serving. Never was there a greater mistake.

It should be understood, once for all, that the Mormons are not anxious to perform jury service. On the contrary, they are very much averse to serving as jurors. And while they have not shrunk from this duty, and have manifested a willingness to serve whenever they have been brought before the court for examination as jurors, still they are heartily glad to be rid of the odious duty, especially when it appears to the courts that the country is better without their service in this matter.

Excepting a few long-standing cases of unlawful excommunication, there are scarcely any Mormons to be tried before the courts; yet for the trial and conviction of even these few the Mormons prefer to be off the jury list.

In a short time, however, there will be no more of these cases; and non-Mormons will then be anxious to get some member of the Mormon church to serve as jurors, while the latter will then be as ready to do their duty as jurors if required to do so, but quite as glad to escape the disagreeable work altogether.

Even to-day, it is the wish of many non-Mormons that Mormons should serve as jurors. The time is not so distant but that many of the former can remember when the juries were largely made up of Mormons; and the general satisfaction at the verdicts rendered in those days is a matter of knowledge to every man that was here at the time referred to. A good many honest litigants to-day know their cases would be impartially considered by Mormon jurors, and venture to advocate that jurors be chosen independently of any church membership.

But the talk that the Mormons have an eager desire to serve as jurors is mere nonsense. They have done their duty in this matter, as becomes conscientious citizens, by showing their willingness to serve. They have no further interest in this jury business; they have nothing to gain and much to lose, in a material sense, by serving on juries. They have stood for the most ancient of Anglo-Saxon rights—trial by jury—for the vindication of the principle involved; but they have never gone out of their way in order to serve as jurors during the trial of their friends, much less will they do so in the trials of strangers or political opponents. There will be a score of non-Mormons to every Mormon put on trial in the courts, and it is absurd to think they are especially concerned on the question at this time.

It will not be Mormons, but non-Mormons in Utah, that will demand the acceptance of Mormon jurors. The Mormons are really to be congratulated on their present rejection.

HAVE WE any brick that will stand water? If not, will it not be a costly experiment to lay miles of brick and cement from Parry's canon to this city? There being no flumes to withstand, why not use wooden flumes for a few years, gradually replacing them with the cement or iron piping?

How MORMONS could "save their church from going to the dogs" by acting as jurors in the trial of non-Mormons, is not clear to most people. The Tribune tries to explain, but fails.

IMPENDING INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Sioux chiefs who visited Washington after the late unpleasantness are en route for home, and they are coming back very much dissatisfied with their visit. They accomplished nothing. They were not even permitted to tell their story in full. When they set out to talk they were told that they must cut it short, as the officials could not have time to listen to them. Some of the delegation were not even heard. They had grievances to present, but were given no opportunity to present them. They wanted to tell of the cruel treatment to which they had been subjected, of how they had been robbed, cheated and starved, but they were told that the government had been very kind to them and they had no cause for complaint. They were informed, in effect, that they had been bad Indians; that they had disobeyed orders and offended the authorities, but they would be forgiven if they would return and sin no more.

It is not to be wondered at that the chiefs are going back to their homes disgusted and indignant. The Indians are not fools. They know the difference between right and wrong, and they know a lie from the truth. They know whether or not they have been sold and hungry, and they know if the promises which have been made to them have been kept. A telegram quotes one of the chiefs as saying in Chicago:

"I signed the Sioux reservation ceding treaty, but when I saw how the mouths of my people were closed in Washington, I told the little chief NOLA, that I would no longer be the leader of my people, but I would mingle with them as a warrior in their ranks rather than lift my voice again on behalf of the white man."

Does this mean that the Sioux troubles are not yet over? It is feared that it does, and with the coming of spring and the appearance of grass it will be impossible to keep the Indians rounded up at the agencies. Of course there cannot be much of a war, it being too easy to move troops and protect settlers; but that there will be a going upon the war path we believe is certain, for the redskins will feel that they can get no redress for their grievances by appealing to Washington, and that they must fight for their rights. At any rate, it will be wise for the government to be prepared for checking another outbreak, or to engage in an active campaign which will be of a much more serious character than was the one recently closed, for the reason that the weather helped to subdue the hostilities this winter.

"TO ASSUME the offensive," is the way the cablegram is headed in an exchange announcing that PARKMAN will proceed

against those who have been pursuing him. The offensive is what Captain O'SHEA and decent people generally thought PARKMAN assumed long ago.

Don't THINK the Mormons are worried over their rejection as jurors. They're laughing in their sleeve.

THE DEEP CREEK ROAD.

One of the amusing things of the day is the declaration of a contemporary that unless the Deep Creek railway shall be built, real estate in Salt Lake City will depreciate greatly in value. The paper doesn't explain why, but just makes the statement and lets it go at that. The readers are expected to be satisfied. Nevertheless there are some people so dense of comprehension that they will confess an inability to understand why the failure of the Deep Creek project to materialize will knock down the price of city lots. Salt Lake has grown to its present proportions without a railway to Deep Creek so that the contemplated road has had nothing to do with fixing the price of local real estate. If there had been no Deep Creek country this city would have been neither larger nor smaller than it is, and would have contained neither more nor less population. Nobody has come here by reason of the prospective railway, and nobody has gone away because of the delay in the materialization of the scheme. Not a dollar has been invested on the strength of the proposed road and not a cent has been turned away because the line is not in operation.

If it were said that the Deep Creek railway would fetch people and money to Salt Lake, and enhance the value of real estate that would have been the truth and it could have been understood; but to say that because a road is not constructed the lots in a city over forty years old and whose career has been progressive and prosperous from the day the first tent was pitched upon the site is to talk like an ass. There would also be some reason for saying that if a road already built and in operation were torn up and carried away, the city would be injured.

THE HERALD does not in the least depreciate the value to Salt Lake that a railway to the Deep Creek mining region will prove. This paper was the first to advocate the building of such a road, and it has never for a moment wavered in its earnest devotion to the project. We feel certain that the line will be constructed, and when it is in operation people will wonder that capitalists were so slow to take advantage of the magnificent field for money-making. At the same time the progress and prosperity of Salt Lake are not dependent upon the proposed road, and if the rich ledges of the Deep Creek country were to-day to sink to the centre of the earth the value of realty in this city would not be affected by the event the fraction of 1 per cent, and Salt Lake would continue on its forward march to certain greatness without the slightest check to its progress.

WHEN PRESIDENT HARRISON visits Salt Lake next spring we trust the committee having charge of his entertainment will show him the magnificent government building.

PERSISTING IN INFAMY.

"The lover," said Tom Moors, "may doubt that glance which steals his soul away; the alchemist may doubt the gold his crucible gives out; the child may cease to think that it can play with heaven's rainbow; but faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast to some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last."

Just now the *Illustrated American* is demonstrating the truth of what Moors saw in human nature. The *American* some time ago undertook to make it appear that the Mormons were prepared to fight the government of the United States. Either the *American* was imposed on by some blatherskite, or else it was, as we believe, a party to a damnable plot to defame the people of Utah.

There are motives to prompt such an unscrupulous and sensational journal as the *American* to take such a course, prominent among which would be the following consideration: The Mormon question is a sell to the fore, and anything published in relation to it of a sensational character is sure to attract wide attention. The flood of falsehood which has swept unchecked over the country so frequently in regard to Utah affairs led the *American* to suppose that it could publish anything about the Mormons and Utah with impunity. It never dreamed that it would be called to book for its utterances, however absurd or untruthful they might be. It was doubtless thought by its managers that notoriety could be purchased cheaply by an assault upon the Mormons.

In this the *American* was something like the church trustee in his advice to the minister who had been invited to preach at the dedication services of a Baptist church in Iowa. There were three denominations in the little town, and two of them, out of respect for the Christian brethren who had built the new church, adjourned their services in order to attend the dedication. The result was a crowded audience, a circumstance very gratifying to the trustees, as it was arranged to take up a collection to pay off the indebtedness of the building committee. As the minister chosen to preach on the occasion entered, he was stopped by the deacon who hurriedly whispered to him that there were a large number of Methodists and Presbyterians present and it would hardly be prudent to insist too strongly that the Mormons be the only method of baptism as it might affect the collection. The minister bowed assent and passed on. The minister bowed assent and passed on. The minister bowed assent and passed on.

So thought the *American*. It thought the Mormons hadn't a friend in the country. But it went too far in its presumption. The Mormons no longer stand alone. The unjustifiable assault upon the Mormons is also an assault upon Utah and her material prosperity. This led a number of gentlemen in this city, non-Mormons, and yet not under the lash of the Tribune, to take in hand the refutation of the base fabrications of the *American* scribe. This they did; but notwithstanding the most direct refutation of the slanderous misrepresentations both by Mormons and non-Mormons, the *American*, with fanatic faith, still hugs the filthy tissue of falsehoods it first published. Confronted with the proof of its own lying its contortions to escape a frank admission of its infamy are disgusting, and only makes it contemptible. In its latest issue it purports to give in its editorial columns three journalistic views on Mormonism, and quotes the *Tribune*, *Times* and the *Boston Pilot*. The *Times* is held by the editor to be of all things—a Mormon paper! And yet the very quotation which the editor makes from our evening contemporary contains the distinct avowal that it is "Liberal in politics and Gentle in belief." Here is the passage quoted:

The atrocious lies of an irresponsible scribbler evoke nothing but ridicule or indignation. Indeed his falsehoods are so brazen and bold, and so wanting even in pretense of decency, that the *Times* hesitated long before it decided to notice, not to say refute them. But capital is timid, and the experience of this territory is that owing to the systematic misrepresentation of blacklegs and political assassins, any libel, however belittled and monstrous, is liable to find credence with some people. And capital is proverbially timid. Hence the *Times*, Liberal in politics and Gentle in belief as it is, protests against the vile and wicked calumnies published about the Mormons of Utah. There is no more peaceful region in the union, no more remote from rebellion or war. There is no section in which life and property is safer.

President HARRISON is surely better informed than the scribbler who has taken a fee to injure our interests of the conditions of this territory. The fool or knave.

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Of the statement of the *Tribune* it is not necessary to speak. It revivifies the stale falsehoods and low insinuations which have been its life's breath since its birth. The *Pilot*, accepting the misrepresentations of the *American*, is decidedly belligerent:

The *Illustrated American* is waging a gallant war on the fighting apostles of Mormonism, concerning whom it says, incidentally, that "nothing will excite more comment than the purity and antiquity of their lineage." They come of the finest strain of New England stock. Their ancestors date from colonial days. There is not a fashionable assemblage in any city of the United States that would not gladly change its place with these polygamists. These descendants of revolutionary warriors will still fight their forefathers' fought," says the *Illustrated American*, "against a government which they despise." Well, if they do, the United States army, whose rank and file boasts no such an aristocracy, is not to be deterred by the haughty apostles, if they have to let out a little rebellious blue blood in the process.

Thus having published its infamous slanders, it quotes those who repeat them in proof of their accuracy! And the Mormons are still made to fight whether they will or no.

AN ASSININE EDITOR.

A Boise newspaper asserts the Mormons had something to do with the Senatorial election force recently played in that city. Its line of argument may be followed through the following extract from the editorial article referred:

Senator DUNOIS is the sworn foe of the Mormon church. Mr. CLAGETT is the foe of no man or aggregation of men who will lend aid to enable him to achieve the goal of his mad ambition. Nothing, except the passage of the election law, would hurt the church more than Senator DUNOIS retaining his seat. With him in Washington they know that in his hands they shape their fight to secure favorable legislation for their church, their Nephews in the person of Senator DUNOIS would be on their tracks, and relentlessly destroy their plans. With him there would not could be no compromise. He is a bold and aggressive fighter, and his thorough knowledge of the devious ways of the Mormon leaders peculiarly equips him for battle with his old enemies. Mr. CLAGETT is of different temperament. He is going too far to say that in the election of Mr. CLAGETT the church feels that "listening love may bear the rustle of a wing," and that with him seated in the United States Senate the church has one more friend to assist in its devility and disloyalty. Senator DUNOIS will be seated in the chair of his seat, and in this last vain effort to down their enemy and seat their friend, the church will find that like many another heretofore attempted they have failed.

In the light of the facts one must wonder if the editor intended to pose as a humorist when he penned the above. If not as a humorist then he should send along a key to explain how it has been possible for the Mormons to have anything to do with the Senatorial matter. There is no Mormon in the legislature. There is no member of either house who owes his election to a Mormon vote. In fact, it was pretty generally understood in both political parties that opposition to the Mormons was an essential qualification for the nomination.

If it were known that a Democrat or Republican entertained the sort of respect for a Mormon he would have been denounced from the stump. And back of all stands the fact that the Mormons neither voted nor attempted to vote, but abided faithfully by the law which had disfranchised them on account of their belief. Under these circumstances, the legislature being not only overwhelmingly but entirely and radically anti-Mormon, we respectfully ask how it was possible for the Mormons to influence in any manner?

There is another thing in this connection which it is evident our Boise contemporary deplorably ignorant of, and that is Mr. CLAGETT's attitude towards the Mormons. When FRED DUNOIS was a Sucker urchin, playing marbles and hat-pins, WILLIAM H. CLAGETT was making an ass of himself in denunciations of the Mormons. Some of the most vicious and most senseless speeches against the Mormons were uttered by him, and one of the earliest anti-Mormon bills in Congress was formulated, introduced and advocated by him. If he has changed in his ideas he has done so since the last campaign in Idaho, when he was as bitterly anti-Mormon as Mr. DUNOIS had ever been.

We cannot but think the Idaho editor has unwittingly made a fool of himself in this matter. If everybody were as ignorant of current events as he seems to be his baldheaded might be accepted as true, but we imagine the Idaho people understand the situation too well to take any stock in the rot indulged in by the Boise ass. The Mormons had about as much to do with the ridiculous proceedings which have been going on in the Idaho legislature lately as they have with the downfall of Premier Cairns, or the fire in the Imperial palace at St. Petersburg yesterday.

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